

The Evening World

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NEW FACTORS.

FIGURES covering exports and imports for September and for the nine-month period are available.

America's trade balance against the rest of the world continues to pile up. South America and Asia have small balances in their favor, but where they have tens of millions, Europe runs hundreds of millions behind in its account with the United States.

Nevertheless, it is gratifying to note that the balance is by no means so great as for the same months of last year. Europe in the nine months of this year shipped more than twice as much in value as last year, or nearly a third of the value which the United States shipped to Europe.

This is the movement of trade against which Republicans have proposed to erect a "protective" tariff. And this in spite of the cold, hard facts that Europe owes the United States annual interest on \$10,000,000,000 in Government loans and probably half as much more in private loans.

Europe can pay this debt only in commodities or service. All the gold in the world wouldn't wipe out the indebtedness. A prohibitive tariff now would be as reasonable as if a merchant were to refuse to accept payment on goods sold on credit.

Any merchant who adopted such a policy would soon find himself involved in trouble with his bankers.

So too will any political party, the bankers in this case being the shillings of holders of Liberty bonds, and the taxpayers who do not favor high taxes and high living costs when lower taxes and lower living costs are the alternative.

IF ROBBERS MUST ROB.

FAR be it from the intention of this newspaper to approve the business of highway robbery, which so frequently gets the better of the police force of the city.

The Evening World unreservedly condemns the actions of the daring hold-up who escaped with \$10,000 of the receipts of a firm of theatre ticket speculators. We hope that the police will capture the robber and that he will be punished by the courts.

But—if the robbers must rob and if the police continue to be unable to apprehend the hold-ups, as happens in so many other cases—if such wickedness is inevitable—it must be admitted that the robber showed consideration for public opinion in his choice of a victim.

It is a fair guess that the majority of the persons who read of the loss by the ticket broking agency said something very much like, "It served them right," or "Turn about is fair play."

Theatre ticket speculation, according to the general run of opinion, is one small degree removed from highway robbery.

THE BONUS APPROVED.

ON THE basis of fragmentary returns on the State Soldier Bonus proposition submitted to the voters, the "Ayes" seem to have it by a large majority, and the veterans will presently receive the bonus for their services.

There will be no grumbling over a burden of taxation imposed in such a manner.

This \$45,000,000 increase in the indebtedness of the State means that the taxpayers will foot the bills for years to come. It means an indefinite deferment of the hope that the State income tax may be abolished. It means that economy in the State Government is more essential than ever before and that a budget system and reorganization of the executive departments will be even more imperative under the coming State Administration than ever before.

The bonus measure was non-partisan. It was referred to the voters, and their decision must decide. But there is no question but that it will add to the perplexities which Judge Miller will face when he moves into the Executive office.

OR POLITICAL ZEAL?

"RELIGIOUS zeal," according to Mayor Hylan, "should not be measured in dollars and cents, and sacrifices incident thereto should be borne personally."

As applied to the City Government, this principle means—according to Mayor Hylan—"those of any denomination who find it necessary to observe their religious holidays at times which necessitate their absence from their duties must not expect the city to pay for the loss of time incurred."

But to follow the principle to its logical conclusion, why restrict the scope of the idea to "religious zeal"? Why not include political zeal under the same general rule?

As applied to the City Government, such a rule might be interpreted to apply to the "cat and dog fights" in the Board of Estimate. When Mayor Hylan, Comptroller Craig, Borough President Curran and Alderman President La Guardia forget

the business of the city and commence to hurl verbal brickbats back and forth, why should not such a performance be considered a "political holiday"?

Why should the politicians "expect the city to pay for the loss of time incurred"?

Perhaps the suggestion is impractical. It would mean another job, the duties of which would be similar to those of a football timekeeper who takes "time out" when a player is injured or when there is a dispute over the rules.

Another difficulty would be the appointment of an impartial timekeeper. Mr. La Guardia, for instance, could hardly consent to penalization by a Hylan appointee approved by Mr. Craig.

It is certain that such a move would meet strenuous opposition in the Board of Estimate. The members would be unwilling to suffer such an extreme cut in salaries.

WHY MARK TIME?

THE Republican platform adopted at Chicago last June contained the following:

Sound policy demands the early accomplishment of that real reduction of the tax burden which may be achieved by substituting simple for complex tax laws and procedure, prompt and certain determination of the tax liability for delay and uncertainty, tax laws which do not for tax laws which do excessively mulct the consumer or needlessly repress enterprise and thrift.

We advocate the issuance of a simplified form of income returns, authorizing the Treasury Department to make changes in regulations effective from the date of their approval, empowering the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the consent of the taxpayer, to make final and conclusive settlements of tax claims and assessments barring fraud, and the creation of a Tax Board consisting of at least three representatives of the taxpayer public and the heads of the principal divisions of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to act as a standing committee on the simplification of forms, procedure and law and to make recommendations to Congress.

In his message to Congress last December, President Wilson said:

"Simplification of the income and profits taxes has become an immediate necessity. These taxes performed indispensable service during the war. They must, however, be simplified not only to save the taxpayer inconvenience and expense but in order that his liability may be made certain and definite."

"The Congress might well consider whether the higher rates of income and profits taxes can in peace times be effectively productive of revenue and whether they may not, on the contrary, be destructive of business activity and productive of waste and inefficiency."

"There is a point at which in peace times high rates of income and profits taxes discourage energy, remove the incentive to new enterprise, encourage extravagant expenditures and produce industrial stagnation, with consequent unemployment and other attendant evils."

Here is something very close to accord regarding the country's imperative need of tax revision. Of that need the country itself has been for months acutely conscious.

The present Congress meets in final session next month.

Why shouldn't this Sixty-sixth Congress act before the end of the year to provide tax relief?

The Republican Party has won an overwhelming victory. Its return to power is assured. So far as the election is concerned, it has nothing further to gain from a general policy of obstruction in the present Congress.

So long as this Congress lasts Republicans should see only credit for themselves in co-operating with Democrats to put through such practical legislative measures as are admitted by both parties to be of pressing public importance.

There are few reconstructive needs that weigh as heavily on the country as the need of tax revision. To wait until after March 4 and the calling of the Sixty-seventh Congress can serve no purpose from a Republican standpoint.

The election is over. When Congress convenes next month it is free to perform in the public interest any urgent business that presents no real party issues.

Why mark time?

WHEN WOMEN SERVE AS JURORS.

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

New Jersey is to the fore with juries of women. One wholly made up of the newly enfranchised sex decided with promptness a case in the District Court at Orange. The serious manner in which the jurors performed their duty impressed all beholders. The conclusion of the court was that women are especially well fitted for the task which is so new for them, and that they should be called to serve often.

Their willingness to serve is creditable. But it would be premature to assume that in the long run they will be more willing than men. Nor, though their judgment in this Orange case was commendable, does it follow that women juries will always be satisfactory. No law can obliterate the distinctions of sex. Women, as a rule, have neither the experience nor the temperament to qualify them for quasi-judicial functions. Their ability as jurors is likely to be demonstrated only in a limited class of cases.

There will be mixed juries, of course, under the new conditions. Many believe that there will be superior to those made up of a single sex. The union of the masculine and the feminine point of view will greatly help, it is argued to reach just verdicts. That, too, is an assumption. So few things work out precisely as logic expects. It might be that the men and the women jurors would often find it very difficult to come to any agreement whatever.

Ready for Heap Big Fight!

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By John Cassel



FROM EVENING WORLD READERS

What kind of letter do you find most readable? Isn't it the one that gives you the worth of a thousand words in a couple of hundred? There is fine mental exercise and a lot of satisfaction in trying to say much in a few words. Take time to be brief.

Take Care of the Children.

To the Editor of The Evening World:
Dr. Copeland's report on housing conditions in New York calls to mind a condition which should, and I am sure could be overcome if the desire and the will to do so existed.

We will not dwell on the living conditions of adults. But we cannot dwell too impressively on the sleeping quarters of some children. It is a known fact that many children do not know the feel of a warm bed under their little bodies at night. Should not the Government or the State take it on themselves to see that these future citizens have at least a fighting chance to grow into healthy men and women? The winter is coming on and coal is not cheap. The outlook is anything but cheerful for some little ones.

Would it not be possible to work out a plan whereby the schools could utilize their lecture halls, etc., by putting up army cots and bunks with warm blankets, etc., for the little ones who might otherwise have to sleep on dirty floors and be covered with old clothes and rags? Also a plan to give these same little bodies a start on the day with a good meal of cereal and bread and butter?

There may be a little wisdom in the method of a government that looks after the children while ignoring the adults. Have we not some philanthropist who will make his hobby giving to the children? Or must we sit idly by and wait for such? Please try and make somebody think these things.
LILLIAN MAYHEW,
221 Sherman Ave., New York City.

Christened Thomas Woodrow Wilson.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

At a recent civil service examination I was asked what President Wilson's middle name was, and, not knowing, I started to inquire but could find no one who knew. Will you kindly answer the question?
O. W. REICHTER,
Gaugherty, N. Y.

"In Defense of Frieda"

Refers for Defendant.

To the Editor of The Evening World:
Telling her if she did not go to school she would have the same punishment meted out to her as to her own son, Frieda was severely admonished the case of Frieda Hylan, eleven, and her father, a bookmaker, who was charged with the same thing, was a very interesting case. New York City.

YOUR HONOR: In defense of Frieda: The little girl criminal who has violated the compulsory "higher education" law is exceptionally intelligent. She writes beautifully, reads well and is fairly proficient in spelling, arithmetic and grammar. She is ambitious, honest and reliable, and any girl to-day, Your Honor, regardless of age, who is willing and anxious to buy her own clothes has good sound common sense and needs no college degree nor high school diploma.
YOUR HONOR: This girl sees day

UNCOMMON SENSE

By John Blake

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MAKE YOUR BUSINESS YOUR HOBBY.

It is well enough to have a hobby, if you don't overwork it. A very eminent lawyer made clocks in his spare time, and got rest and recreation out of it.

Many prominent men play golf to keep their bodies in good condition.

Fishing is a hobby that almost any one would indulge in if he had the time.

Amateur photography is another hobby which fascinates many men whose business activities lie in an entirely different direction.

All these are good and useful, but they all must be practiced sparingly.

The people who get furthest are those who make their business or professions their hobby—who would rather do what they do to earn their livelihood than anything else on earth.

These people are able to concentrate, because the job absorbs them. If you want to do a thing badly enough you are not likely to be distracted. Watch a man who is running a race and you will find ample proof of that.

It is certain that you will do best the thing you most want to do. You will not have to drive yourself; you will not find yourself making excuses for not wanting to do it, or procrastinating.

Even the drudgery that goes with all important work will be welcome, for you will know that this must be done in order to get the results that you want to get.

Have all the minor hobbies you want, but make your main and important hobby your every day's work.

If you do that you will soon begin to make such progress in it that you will have hard work getting away from it, even to spend time on the exercise that you need to take.

of his life in the services of the Board of Education, he was the heart and core of what is now the greatest evening lecture system in the world. Without his untiring and consistent efforts the public lecture system that has popularized education would have been impossible.

In order to crystallize the love and devotion we all hold for the great man a memorial meeting will be held at the Great Hall of the City College of the City of New York on Dec. 1, 1920. This memorial should be a spontaneous expression, so great an overwhelming as to be an inspiration to others to follow in Dr. Lelpziger's footsteps and thus do fitting honor to his memory.

The Federation of Cultural Clubs has taken the initiative in calling a conference of all those doing educational work to take place in this city at an early date, for the purpose of making all arrangements necessary. The President of this organization is anxious to have every other club, society, or organization engaged in any sort of educational work, communicate with him and designate a committee representative them to attend this conference. Dr. Philip, President of the University of the City of New York, has gladly and willingly offered his support and cooperation to this public demonstration and will be one of the members of the Committee on Arrangements.

The Federation of Cultural Clubs has already secured the great hall of the College of the City of New York for this memorial.

Dec. 1 will soon be here and immediate action is necessary! Will all those organizations, clubs, societies, engaged in any field of educational work, please send in their lists of delegates at once, as we must set an early date for the conference.

All communications should be addressed to ALBERT SONBERG, President Federation of Cultural Clubs, No. 225 West Broadway, N. Y.

Suggesting a Best Seller.

To the Editor of The Evening World:
We are glad to have Robert Edgar's articles on boxing again. He is the peer in that line. Would he like to suggest he write the life story of all champions, say from Sullivan down to the present, and you issue it in book form. I believe it would be a best seller if he wrote it. O. M. H.,
New York, Nov. 2, 1920.

Soldier Voting.

To the Editor of The Evening World:
Will you kindly settle the following disagreement? A says that a national soldier is entitled to a vote in time of peace. B denies this. I K.
Editor's Note—Membership in the army does not disqualify a soldier, but is likely to conflict with residence requirements. Some States provide for soldiers voting by mail.

Colleges and Universities Of New York

By Appleton Street

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No. 7—New York University.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY is typical of the metropolis. Sprawled all over the city, with collegiate activities in four centres ranging from Wall Street to the Bronx and from Washington Square to First Avenue, it impresses one at first glance as essentially practical, a university with the furrows left out, concerned not so much with appearances as with the solid educational needs of a great commercial city.

The University was founded in 1832, five years after the University of London. The first president of its council was Albert Gallatin, friend and adviser of Thomas Jefferson. Gallatin had high hopes of the new institution, but apparently he was longer on hope than on faith, for after a few years he withdrew from the council and his biographer writes that he made this comment: "The history of the University, through its precarious existence of half a century, amply justifies Mr. Gallatin's provisions and retirement. Instead of the American Sorbonne of which he had dreamed, it has never been more than a local institution, struggling to hold a place in a crowded field."

It would be interesting to have Gallatin's opinion of the University as it is to-day. It can hardly claim recognition as the American Sorbonne—but then, neither can any other institution. The school of commerce now enrolls 4,000 students annually in its classes at Washington Square and in the Wall Street branch. More than 2,000 have been graduated from the school, and 20,000 others, part-time students, have been trained there in various branches of business.

Last year a School of Retail Salesmanship was added; here teachers of salesmanship and retail supervisors are trained for store work. This year, to crown its system of commercial education, the University established a Graduate School of Business for post-graduate students.

The University has an important engineering college in its School of Applied Science. (And it is interesting to recall in this connection that in the old University Building on Washington Square S. F. B. Morse, then a professor there, invented the telegraph instrument, and Draper, another professor, first photographed the human face.) The School of Pedagogy is the oldest American graduate school for teachers. The Law School in Washington Square and the Medical School and Veterinary College, near Bellevue Hospital, are all famous in their lines. The undergraduate college occupies on University Heights the Bronx campus, the most beautiful sites of any college in the country. It is the core of the University, described by Chancellor Brown in a recent address in the following words:

"There is an old-time country college, true to American college traditions. There the A. B. is not to be had without the study of Latin or Greek. There the compulsory attendance at chapel still survives. There the sophomores compel the unlicked freshmen to learn obedience and fear of the law. There is the Hall of Fame for great Americans, and it takes its place with us as a provision for the teaching of the American spirit at its finest and best."

New York University has several noble buildings, many of them gifts of generous friends. Among its most notable benefactors are Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mrs. John R. Kennedy, Frederick W. Williams, William F. Havemeyer. It has only a meagre endowment in proportion to its service to the community.

"That's a Fact"

By Albert P. Southwick
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On Nov. 1, 1765, when the Stamp Act was to go into effect, handbills mysteriously appeared throughout New York City forbidding any one, as his right, to use the stamped paper.

The town of West Farms, in the Bronx, was formed from the town of Westchester by Act of Assembly (New York) on May 13, 1846. It included the villages of Fordham, Williamsbridge, Tremont, Fairmount, Belmont, Monterey, Mount Eden, Mount Hope and Woodstock.

Morrisania was originally a part of West Farms, but on Dec. 7, 1857, it was formed into a separate township and in 1874 annexed to New York City.

The first ship built in New Amsterdam and the third on the American continent was the Orontes (usually called Roeloffs) in 1614, on the site of what is now Francis's Tavern, the southeast corner of Broad and Pearl Streets, New York City.

The plot of ground where Francis's Tavern is now located was diagonally across the way from the site of the original Street House, New Amsterdam, and was a water lot, granted to Col. Stephanus Van Cortlandt by the Mayor (Nicholas Bayard) and Aldermen of the City of New York on Nov. 19, 1658. It was then described as bounded westerly by Prince's Graft Street (now Broadway) and northerly by Strand Street (now Dock, Queen and finally Pearl). On every March 25 the rent was to be one peppercorn, "if same be legally demanded."

New York City in 1680 had fully 250 inhabitants and contained about 100 houses, many of the families having several children. Strand Street faced the river, as is indicated by its name.